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WHEAT 3-4C LOWER

LACK OF SUPPORT MADE TRADERS TIMID ON CHICAGO BOARD.

Corn and Oats Only Slightly Affected by Weakness in Leading Cereal-Provisions Falling Off.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 .- More from lack of support than anything else wheat was weak and closed 3c lower. Traders have become timid from the disastrous effects of the past tious. Corn and oats were but slightly af-

Ic range. The feeling developed was a little unsettled and prices rather nervous. The start was weak. There were a good many the early sales were as low as 65%c, or at 1/2c decline from the close last night. But strength being increased by a rumor that a gion to-night, and possible damage to the developed shorts began to cover, and it did 661/2c, split. Among other routine news the more moderate Northwestern movement and reports that the bulk of the same was coming from the elevators. But the buying fever gradually subsided, and when the longs attempted to realize they found that the demand was exceedingly tame, and in the effort to get rid of their holdings the price was gradually lowered nearly 1c, and bad quality of the wheat that the 800,000 bu shipment was a surprise. Yet, the total shipments for the first two weeks of February this year have been only 1,400,000 bu, against 1,800,000 bu the same time last year and 2,000,000 bu the same time two years ago. May wheat opened about 4c lower, with sales at 65% 266c, improved gradually to 66%@66%c, split, and then turned weak and sold off to 65%c, closing at 65%c

Corn was fairly active and sold up sharply early, but finally lost all the advance. It influenced some by wheat and also by the impression that the prospective change followed wheat on the last break. May opened fractionally lower at 30@30%c, split, sold up gradually to 301/2c, but weakened later to 301sc, where it closed.

Trading in oats was exceedingly quiet,

nearly all the trading being done by country dealers. The market was influenced almost entirely by the action of wheat. May opened unchanged at 21%c, sold up to 21%@21%c, and closed just steady at 21%c bid. Provisions were heavy, said to be because of the selling out of long stuff by stock Hogs active and unchanged. Sheep, steady 10c and wound up at a net loss for the day of 1214c, at \$10.10 per brl. May lard at the lose was worth 5.60c, as against 5.70c on

hogs next week. May pork started at a decline of from 214c to 15c, dropped another Friday afternoon. May ribs, which closed yesterday at 5.35c, rested at 5.22%c to-day.. Estimates for Monday-Wheat, 165 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 200 cars; hogs, 30,000 Open- High-Low- Clos-Articles. est. est ing. Wheat-Feb. ...

C636

May

June 65%

	25000	200			407
	May	30%	301/2	30	303
	July	3114	311/2	3116	3114
1000	Sept	321/4	- 32%	3214	321/
Oats	Feb	195%	19%	1916	191
	May	2116	2114	2017	211
	July	2134	9154	2134	22.75
	Sept	2114	2112	9 14	217
Por	May July Sept May July Sept Kept kept	00.00	\$10 00	en 971	20 00
171 277	May	10.20	10.90	10.07	50.30
	Inly	10.071/	10:20	10.01-5	10.10
To-	4 Poh	10034-0	10.3172	19.25	10.25
a.act.	Mary	5.50	0:30	3,4216	5.42%
	May	9.01/6	3.6742	5.80	5.60
****	July	5.80	5.821/2	5.7216	5.75
HE I DE	-Feb	5.10	5.121/2	5.05	5.05
	May	5.271/2	5.30	5,221/2	5,221
	May July d-Feb May July s-Feb May July ash quotation	5.375/2	5.40	5,30	5.30
C	ash quotation	s wer	e as fo	Hower	Tellares
Stea	dy: winter	natons	a \$2 90	600 05.	rioui
Shri	ne strateh	+ Spring	\$2 600000	110, 40.1	Dans, an
\$9.10	62 40 No	9	on wines	W. 13	akers
60.00	ng straigh mg 2.40; No. 3 4c; No. 3 2 red, c; No. 2 yello		spring	wnea	t, 6
1000	40, 400,	spr	ing "	meat,	63356
501	Fed,	0145000	oc, N	0. 2	corn
40.00	No. 2 year	ow con	n. 28120	No. 1	2 oats
19030	e; No. 2 whit te, 20@2014c	e, 21%	geziac t	. o. b.;	No.
Whi	te. 200220140	f. o.	b.; No.	2 rye.	3856c
ANO.	2 Dariev non	THE PARTY.	NO. 3. 2	A SPECIAL P.	0 h
NO.	I Haveend	MI TOUR	nmme !	PETER OF PRINCIPAL	Semme?
5, 421	493.45c. Sho	ort-rib	sides	floose).	5.10%
5, 150	. Dry-salted	shoul	ders (b	oxed)	13/ 6050
sho	405.6c. Sho Dry-salted rt-clear sides	Choxe	D. 5% 93	Tine Ti	history
dist	illers' finished	goods	ner m	1 21 00	HISKY
R	illers' finished eccipts—Flour n, 175,000 bu; c	6,000	bris: wh	100 t 10	000 5
core	2 175 000 hours	10 to 91	0.000 1	marc. 13.	DO DO
C-107-E-3	THE RESIDENCE PRINTS OF	THE LODE WILL	WALL BOOK AND A	A 1 C	DEATH PARTY

116,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 20,000 bu. LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Trade Disappointing in Most Lines,

barley, 50,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 6,000

bris: wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats,

with Few Fluctuations. While the trade of the week ending Feb. 15 was an improvement over the first week of the month, it was not up to expectations in any line except groceries, and leather dealers and iron merchants report trade better than in February of last year, but not what they had looked for this month. Provisions carry an easier tone and are not moving out as free as last month. Flour is in good request. The poultry market is very firm. Eggs continue weak, and shippers say they will not pay more than 10 cents the coming week. Everything in the fruit and vegetable line, cabbage ex-

Commission men are blue local grain market ruled dull all week on light receipts. Prices have ranged a little higher. Wheat and some grades of corn yesterday on track ruled 1/2c higher than on Friday. Track bids were as fol-Wheat-No. 2 red, 71c; No. 3 red, 67668c; ton: W. L. Willey, Rent

No. 3 white mixed, 28c; No. 2 yellow, 271/2c; No. 3 yellow, 271/2c; No. 2 mixed, 271/2c; No. 3 mixed, 271/2c; ear corn, 26c.
Oats—No. 2 white, 231/2c; No. 3 white, 221/2c; No. 2 mixed, 211/2c; No. 3 mixed, 201/2c.
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13@14; No. 2, \$11@12; No. 1 prairie, 50@11 No. 1 prairie, \$9@11.

Poultry and Other Produce. (Prices paid by shippers.) Poultry-Hens, 6½c; springs, 6½c; cocks, 3c; turkeys, hens, 10c; old hens, 9c; toms, 9c; old toms, 6c; ducks, 7½c; geese, 5c per lb. Butter-Choice country, 8@10c. Eggs-Shippers paying 10@11c for fresh

Honey-New, 15@18c per lb. Beeswax-20c for yellow; 15c for dark. Wool-Medium washed, 14c; fine mering unwashed, 10c; tub-washed, 20@23c; burry and unmerchantable, 5c less. Feathers-Prime geese, 30@32c per mixed duck, 20c per lb. HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

Green-salted Hides—No. 1, 5½c; No. 4½c; No. 1 calf, 7c; No. 2 calf, 5½c. Green Hides—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; No. calf, 5½c; No. 2 calf, 4c. Grease—White, 3%c; yellow, 3c; brown, Tallow—No. 1, 3%c; No. 2, 3c. Bones—Dry, \$12@13 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.

lattle Scarce and Steady-Hogs Shade Higher-Sheep Quiet. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts light; shipments light. There was hardly enough here to establish a market. The feeling was about the same as previ- rica. The writer also had an interview on ously noted.

Shippers, common to fair 3.20@ Feeders, fair to choice 3.50@ Stockers, common to good 3.00@ Heifers, good to choice Heifers, common to medium..... Cows, good to choice Cows, fair to medium Veals, good to choice Bulls, good to choice Bulls, common to medium 2.00@ 2.50 Milkers, good to choice 28.00@38.00 Milkers, common to medium 16.00@22.00 Hogs-Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,600. The

market opened active and a shade higher than the close of yesterday. Packers and shippers were buying, but the latter were the principal purchasers. Ail were soon sold Packing and shipping\$4.25@4.32%

4.25@4.321/2

Sheep and Lambs-Receipts light; shipments light. There were but few on sale, was quiet at about steady prices. Sheep, good to choice.....\$3.00@3.50 Lambs, good to choice..... 4.00@4.50 Lambs, common to medium..... 3.00@3.75

Bucks, per head...... 2.00@3.00 Elsewhere. CHICAGO, Feb. 15 .- Cattle-The closed with heavy beeves selling than last Saturday, others ruling about the same as a week ago. Medium weights are selling the best. Eastern ship-

pers and exporters have bought freely and larger proportion of cattle than usual has been shipped from here on the hoof Prices to-day ruled as follows: Fancy beeves, \$4.45@4.65; common to prime steers, \$3.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@3.90; There was a fair speculative trade in wheat bulls, cows and heifers, \$1.75@3.85; calves, \$5.50@6.50; Texas steers, \$3.25@4.10. Hogs-There was a decline to-day of buyers holding back for concessions, and the supply was disposed of at reduced prices. Common to prime heavy and medium weights sold to-day at \$3.90@4.20, and prime light sold as high as \$4.30. The bulk of the logs sold at \$4.10@4.20. Sheep-The few on sale were sold early at firm prices and quotations were about the same as a week ago for good sheep, but choice native sheep are now salable at \$2.75 @3.80; Westerns at \$3.50@3.65 for good to hoice, and fair to prime lambs at \$3.80@

> sheep, 1,000. EAST BUFFALO, Feb. 15 .- Cattle-Sup ply light, but apparently ample to the demand. Receipts, 3 cars, and two or three oads of fairly good steers were held over from former receipts of the week. Market

4.60. Receipts-Cattle, 400; hogs, 16,000;

Hogs-Receipts, 20 cars. Market fairly active; Yorkers, fair to choice, \$4.65@4.70; common to good, \$3.75@4; pigs, Sheep and lambs-Receipts, 17 cars. ket slow: lambs, choice to prime, \$4.65@4.85; culls and common, \$3@4; sheep, choice to selected export wethers, \$3.40@3.50; culls and

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15. -Cattle-Receipts, 600; shipments, 200. Saturday's usual small supply caused light trading, but prices were strong. Shipping steers, \$3.75@4.60; dressed beef grades, \$3.25@4.20; light steers, \$2.50@ 3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2@3.60; cows and heifers, \$2@3.35; Texans, range, \$2.50@3.75; grass and fed steers, cows and heifers, \$203. Hogs-Receipts, 3,600; shipments, 500. Market 5c lower. Heavy, \$4@4.20; mixed, \$3.85@ 4.15; light, \$3.95@4.15. Sheep-Receipts, 200; shipments, 150. Market strong, but only a retail trade done. Natives, \$2.75@3.60; Southern, \$2.50@3.55;

lambs, \$3.50@4.50. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15 .- Cattle-Receipts. 300; shipments, 1,300. Market steady. Texas steers, \$2,90@3.60; Texas cows, \$2@2.70; beaf steers, \$3@4.25; native cows, \$1.50@3.25; stockweather might cut off receipts. It ers and feeders, \$2.50@2.75; bulls, \$2@3.25. Hogs-Receipts, 5,400; shipments, 200. Market weak and 5c lower. Bulk of sales, \$3.90 @3.95; heavies, \$3.25@3.90; packers, \$3.85@3.95; mixed, \$3.80@3.95; lights, \$3.50@3.921/2; Yorkers,

> Sheep-Receipts, 2,000; shipments, none, Market steady. Lambs, \$3.50@4.50; muttons. \$2.50@3.60. EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 15.-Cattle

firm; prime, \$4.40@4.60; good butchers, \$3.80 orime, \$3.5503.75; good, lambs, \$3.50@5. Veal calves, \$6.50 CINCINNATI, Feb. 15 .- Hogs steady at

\$3.75@4.35. Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 1,100.

Cattle steady at \$2.50@4.50. Receipts, 200; Sheep steady at \$1.50@3.75. Receipts, Lambs steady at \$3.25@4.25. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15 .- Cattle market unchanged. Receipts light; shipments, light. Sheep market unchanged. Hogs-Receipts light. Heavy and medium slow; choice lights in good demand at quo-

DAILY VITAL STATISTICS-FEB. 15.

Deaths. Laura Turner, twenty-seven years, 69

West Sixth street, morphine poisoning. Claude Puryear, one year, Pawpaw street, Eva Stires, twenty-nine years, 124 North Alabama street, exhaustion. Kate Bevennager, forty-two years, 174 Duncan street, phthisis. Dalsy Hoover, sixteen years, 452 North West street, tonsilitis.

Births. John and Maggie Heldarbrandt, Spring-Albert E. and Catherine Rauch, 125 Wind sor street, girl. Phillipo and Garcia Datteli, 278 Delaware John and Emily Schier, State avenue and Orange street, boy.
John F. and Nettie Kittle, 75 Gillard Edward F. and Sophia Stieglemeyer, 79 North Pine street, boy. Adolph and Louise Hahn, 113 Davidson street, boy. John and Bertha Fotten, 44 Geisendorff Henry and Matilda Newman, 372 South

Emil and Emma Milstreich, 270 South Capitol avenue, boy Louis and Ella Ahlers, 476 South Merid-D. H. and Maggie Sigmond, Columbia avenue, girl. Marriage Licenses.

West street.

James S. Anderson and Alice V. Newton. James Powell and Grace Sunderland. David M. Harding and Mildred Meyers. Charles O. Beth and Mae Pritchett. Edward S. Rodebaugh and Alma

William Weaver and Martha Jones.

Republican Law Students. The Republican students of the Indiana Law School met yesterday and completed the organization of a Republican College League. After the report of the committee laws were adopted. The election of officers cepted, rules about the same in price as a resulted as follows: President, J. A. Shunk, week ago, the range being low for Feb- of Plymouth; vice president, Frank C. secretary, Floyd A. sergeant-at-arms. Executive Committee J. A. Shunk, chair-

GERMANS SUSPICIOUS

THINK BRITISH STATESMEN ARE PLAYING A DOUBLE GAME.

Evidence that the Strained Relations Caused by the Transvaal Incident Still Exist-The Silver Question.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Feb. 15.-The Transvaal imbroglio has been the absorbing topic of interest here during the past week, and the government's declaration of its attitude the Rechstag on Thursday evening, as was intended, resulted in an inspiring and patriotic demonstration on all sides of the house. The policy of the Foreign Office, though distinctly distressing to England, has been unanimously indorsed by the leaders of all factions of the Conservative party. The writer has had interviews with several well known party leaders, who have assured him that the Reichstag will stand by the government in the steps which it may take to maintain a status quo in South Afthe subject with a high official of the Forgood, but it cannot be denied that there is 3.00@ 3.40
3.10@ 3.40
or, at least, some of its members, have been
and are still playing a double game. The
sudden departure of Mr. Cecil Rhodes for

South Africa and the attendant circumstances lend new color to this impression. Recent advices from South Africa indicate a resumption of British intrigues, and affairs in that part of the world are grad ually shaping themselves so as to place be fore Germany the alternative of abandoning valuable interests for the sake of good relations with Great Britain or of maintaining those interests at the risk of rupture with Great Britain. The temper of the gov-erament and people of Germany is to maintain the status quo at any cost." There is no doubt that the foregoing ut-

terances outline the attitude of the German government, which has been considerably influenced by the representations of Dr. W . Leyds, the Secretary of State for the Transvaal, who has been striving to enlist German support for the South African republic and complete the latter's divorce Eighty per cent. of this loss can be prefrom Great Britain, terests would thereby be hampered to the advantage of Germany. Prince Bismarck, on whom Dr. Leyds called during week, expressed full sympathy with latter's mission, and warmly lauded Emperor William's action in sending a message to President Kruger congratulating him on having suppressed Dr. Jameson's invasion of Transvaal territory

The Frankfurter Zeitung to-day says that the conduct of the British government, especially since Mr. Rhodes's return toward the Transvaal, has increased the feeling of suspicion and anxiety aroused by Transvaal government has resolved to prepare for every emergency. In addition to Krupp cannon of different calibres, the Transvaal government has ordered in Germany rifles of the newest pattern and material for the construction of forts.

In spite of the formal declaration of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, the Reichstag, that Germany was not prepared at present to issue invitations for a monetary conference, the German bimetallists still have hopes that an international conference will be called. They have determined to resume active agitation, both in the Reichstag and outside of it. They charge Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with bad faith in carrying out the Reichstag's instructions of a year

The great strike in the clothing and furnishing trades, which will affect some 50,-000 men and women, is now spreading into towns like Halle, Stettin and Mannheim. In Hamburg, Berlin and other centers 1,200 -000 circulars have been distributed, explaining the needs and demands of the strikers. The chief demand is the suppression of the sweaters. Over 120 bureaus have been opened in Berlin alone to receive money for the assistance of the strikers, and some of the newspapers are asking for popular subscriptions. The strikers make out a good case. They have shown that the middlemen make enormous profits, and the general feeling is that the strike will end in some compromise arrangement, as it is not considered probable that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to enable such a large number of strikers to hold out for any

The carpenters' strike has ended in a v tory for the strikers. The master carpenters yielded to the demands of their emand 2,500 men have returned to

A band of incendiaries has been at work in the Moabit part of Berlin, During the tive. They started five fires on Wednesday. and placards, threatening to burn the town were found nailed to doors and trees Large rewards have been offered for the detection of the incendiaries, and six arrests have already been made. Two of the prisoners were caught, one while carrying a case of petroleum and the other in the act of setting fire to a garret.

The army maneuvers this year will be distinguished by a special feature, artillery contests on a larger scale than ever before attempted. There will be 600 cannons roaring simultaneously.

Stuttgart in the presence of the King of sire to be rid of typhoid, Wurtemburg and the military authorities on a steering airship which, it is said, will cost about \$75,000 and travel eleven miles an hour. It is claimed that such an airship can remain in the air for seven and a half days. The officials of the Prussian War Office believe the scheme feasible, but they claim the speed will not exceed five

miles an hour. The Minister of War, Gen. Bronzart von Schellendorf, in the Reichstag, to-day, replied to Herr Bebel's statement concerning the ill treatment of soldiers. The General said that the entire country was now convinced that the ill-treatment of soldiers was strongly condemned by officers of all ranks, and that is was rapidly decreasing, owing to the strict preventive measures that had been adopted. The desertions which occurred, he continued, were not due to ill treatment. The deserters were worthless fellows, and the authorities were glad to

get rid of them. Fifty Socialists have been arrested at a secret meeting at which Herr Fischer, member of the Reichstag, was present Their homes were searched on Tuesday and many compromising papers were found.

Influenza prevails in this city in epidemi form once more, but it is of a raild description and only twenty-seven deaths have been traced to it up to the present. A moving sidewalk, like the one that at-

fair at Chicago, is to be constructed for the Berlin Industrial Exhibition. Washington's birthday is to be celebrated by the American colony at the Reichshof.

tracted so much attention at the world's

There will be a ball and a supper and near-ly every American in the city will be Lieutenant Colonel W. Ludlow, the mill tary attache of the United States embassy in London, is here at present. His pres ence in Germany Is due to the fact that he has been instructed to make an examination of the Baltic and North Sea canal.

The American friends of Colonel L. Swaine, retiring military attache to British embassy, gave him a dinner during the week in order to testify their regret at his approaching departure from Berlin. Among those present were J. B. Jaskson, secretary of the United States embassy, and Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow. Toasts celebrating Anglo-American friendship were proposed.

An Ideal Husband.

North American Review.

"We are wont," says Emerson, "to think that we are at the meridian of civilization. We are only at the cock-crowing and the morning star." Neither men nor women have out-grown the low conditions of so clety which obtained when the doctrine o superiority was universally accept And we have not yet reached the time when we can boast of the "ideal husband" or the "ideal wife." Now and then one appears, and is immediately recognized as a being of a high and lovely type, more divine than human. In the minds of those who knew the private life of Wendell Phillips, he stands as the ideal husband of his time. The complete unselfishness of his love for his invalid wife—an invalid

occasions required it. Accepting the work to which he seemed pre-ordained, he entered the lists against American slavery, and put into the unequal combat all the forces of his being. Intellect, culture, eloquence, personal magnetism, remorseless moral logic, influence, money—all that he had and was were given to the service of the Abolition movement. But he always wrought with his heart leaning towards his wife, and her slightest need of him was answered by his presence at her bed-

"Do not return to Boston to-night," en-treated his friends in a neighboring town where he had lectured; "the last train has left and you will be obliged to take a carriage into the city. It is a sleety November night, cold and raw, and you will have twelve miles of rough riding before you

"But at the end of them I shall find Anne Phillips," was the loverlike reply, with a sudden illumination of the face. They told him he was dying and that the end was very near. "I am ready to go," was his reply, "and have no preparation to make. But I had hoped to stay with my wife to the end. Who will care for her as I have done?

"They bore me on a cot into the room where Wendell was dying," said Mrs. Phillips, "for a last interview. I remember little about it, for I was in terrible anguish. But I held myself in strong control and did not groan nor moan even, for that would have made it so much harder for poor Wendell to die."

ABOLISH ALL WELLS

DR. J. N. HURTY THINKS THEY ARE A GREAT DANGER TO HEALTH.

An Example of Pollution After South Meridian-Street Fire-Spread of Typhoid.

Dr. J. N. Hurty believes the people do 1 ot give sufficient thought to sanitary conditions, and yesterday called attention to the seriousness of sanitary demands in Indi anapolis. He expresses his views in the

"The Board of Health reports 122 deaths from typhoid fever in 1895. There is an average of five cases to each death. The total number of cases, therefore, was not less than 610. Each death means a loss to the community of \$1,000. Each case that recovers represents a loss of \$300. total loss in dollars, then, no account of heartaches and sorrows, was \$268,400. To answer this we must first know the cause (the doctors say the etiology) of the disease. "Few there are but know that a specific germ is the cause, yet very few know how this germ finds its way to the bowels, there to commit its depredations. germ is through drinking water. Milk such instances this food is almost always infected from polluted water, used eithe to adulterate or for rinsing the milk cans upon the table. The infectious material may ticles of dust, gain access to food or into the mouth, there to be swallowed and inhaled. One hundred and thirty epidemics from all parts of the world, in a recent tabulated statement, were traced to contaminated milk. 'In 109 instances there is evidence of the disease having prevailed at the farm or dairy.' 'In fifty-four the poison reached the milk by soakage of the germs into the well water with which the utensils were washed; in fourteen of these the intentional dilution with water is ad mitted.' 'In six instances the infection attributed to the cows standing in sewage polluted water.' 'In three instances the in fection was spread in ice cream prepared in infected premises.' 'In twenty-one in stances the dairy employes also acted as nurses.' 'In six instances the patients while suffering from a mild attack typhoid fever, or during the first week or ten days of their illness, continued at work and directly inoculated the milk.' It would be wearisome to recite the numerous in stances in which the disease has been

spread by polluted drinking water. FILL UP THE WELLS. "This short review of the ways of transmittal of typhoid points the way for its prevention. The very first step would be to stop the drinking of polluted water. To do this effectually all the wells should be filled up. All cities must do this sooner or later. The longer it is delayed the greater the sin, and the greater the punishment. All privies, vaults and sinks should be cleaned out, dug away and filled up with pure earth. Good health cannot be expected n those who live upon soil constantly poluted with their own filth. If the wells are all filled up, where will we get water? wil be asked. Simple enough. Do as they do in all large cities, secure an ample public sup-

ply. Be sure, too, that it is pure as well as "Yes, it will cost a great deal of money but not as much as to permit the presen conditions to persist—\$268,400 is a big sum to throw away annually. Add to this the attendant sorrow and suffering, and the extravagance assumes mountainous propor tions. The vaults, sinks and cesspools. the wells, must sooner or later be abolished It will cost a blg sum, but it is simply this Part with your money to secure proper sanitary conditions, or part with your health and life. There is an ordinance requiring that vaults be dug, that they must be a certain depth, and meet other quirements. This is a barbarism. The lay should be repealed and another Sewer connections should be compelled where possible, and where not possible earth closets should be used. Earth closets must be kept in good sanitary condition, and so | cial importance of Chicago, London and Count Zephelin has delivered a lecture at | the city must provide for this. If we destrained to do speedly these things: "First-Secure a pure and ample public

water supply. "Second-Abolish all wells. "Third-Immediately abolish all vaults sinks and cesspools, and pending the extension of the sewer system, adopt the earth closet system "Fourth-Look closely after the dairies and truck farms. "The health office is trying its best to control the dairies, but it is handicapped for want of funds. One dairy inspector (the city has but one) can do some good, but after all very little, when what is necessary

to be done is considered.

A STRIKING CASE. "The requirement to abolish all wells is absolute, first-water wells, and secondwater wells, too. There is lots of humbug about our deep wells furnishing pure water. This is evidenced in many ways, but most strikingly by the results following the recent big fire on South Meridian street. In that fire tons of salt, sugar, salt fish, smoked meats and drugs of various kinds fell into and filled the cellars of the burned buildings. The fire companies poured water into these cellars until it stood six feet deep. It all eventually soaked away into the ground, carrying the soluble substances in the materials above named. In a few days the deep wells in the neighborhood furnished water with bad taste and smell. Daggett & Co.'s deep well, the Grand Hotel deep well and Wm. Burford's deep well became too offensive for use Chemical examination proved pronou pollution. These deep wells must always have received more or less filth from the polluted earth above. Other evidence might be cited which goes to show that so-called 'second water' is not to be trusted, hence abolish all wells. "Why inspect the truck farms? Many

vegetables are eaten raw, and may easily carry typhoid from the water with which they are sprinkled or washed. In a word if Indianapolis wishes to be free, as far as may be; from all preventable diseases; if she wishes pure food; if she wishes as abundant health as it is possible to attain, let her give the matter wholly over to sanitary experts. Pay the experts proper ly, give them proper pecuniary, legal and moral support, and, lastly, make their tenure of office depend upon efficiency. Do this and the investment will pay a hun-

PARK BOARD TO MOVE.

It Will Have a Suite of Rooms in the Indiana Trust Building.

The office of the Park Commissioners to be removed from its present location in the courthouse basement to rooms in the Indiana Trust Building. The commissioners will have to pay the rent for the new quarters and the cost of moving. The present room is too small and dark for the purposes of the board. The draughtsmen are crowded in a small pen and annoyed by a crowd that constantly streams through to gain audience with Mayor Taggart. The park board has had the best the administration has, for the room now occupied is what was formerly the reception room of the Mayor. In the new quarters the board will have a suite, with one room for the draughtsmen. wagon wheat, Sc.

A poil of the college shows that the students are Republicans in the proportion of the united with the supplementation of the united with the supplementatio

CULTURE AT THE HUB WHAT AN EMPLOYE IN BOSTON'S

To Secure a Dollar-a-Day Job He Must Pass an Examination That Would Stagger a Harvard Professor.

PUBLIC LIBRARY MUST KNOW.

Boston Letter, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A position in Boston's Public Library, while no sinecure, is greatly to be desired by the youth of to-day, for the standard adopted in the civil-service requirements is such as to give hopes of the applicant some day attaining to high rank in the college world. Of twenty questions at an examination this week for positions of porters, which pay from \$11 to \$13.50 a week, there is doubtless not a half dozen college presidents who could answer 80 per cent. off hand, much less write them legibly in the two hours allowed the applicants. In the examination for grades of "runners," that is, boys whose duties are to carry books from the stacks to the delivery room elevators, the pay for which is from \$3.50 to \$7.50 a week, twenty-one questions were asked and two hours allowed for answering, penmanship, spelling and neatness of examination paper to be counted in the test of merit. Of the twenty-one questions a few are easily answered, but the majority would phase the well-read citizen and puzzle the college graduate of a few years ago, while the students of Ibsen or Browning would be compelled to stand aghast. Great is the culture of Boston, truly; greater still its public library; and the greatest of the greatest thereof is the rising generation, as exemplified in the errand boys and porters of that institution.

Within six months, in the face of repeated examinations which would tend to induce insomnia, there have been 1,800 applicants for these coveted lower grade positions in the library. For the examination held on Tuesday last the ninety-eight applicants who reported ranged in age from twelve to sixty years, and there was a preponderance of women, who are eligible under either grade for places in the stack and reading rooms. Included in the number examined were a score of men with silver locks and a half dozen bright colored lads just out of the high school, and, while the findings of the examining board have not been announced and doubtless will not be made public, it is said by no less an authority than one of the high officials of the institution that the colored boys stood among the highest on the small list of those who successfully passed. There were thirty-six who took the amination in what is known as grade the position of errand boy or errand girl, whose weekly envelope contains \$350, and whose highest pay while in this grade is \$4.50 a week. The questions in this were

hard enough to propound to a government clerk, and were several hundred per cent more difficult than those an applicant for the police force in any city in this country has to answer. Faithfulness in this grade is rewarded by promotion to grade D which pays from \$5 to \$7.50 a week, and which includes typewriters and the ad-Next in order comes a special grade, which carries a salary of \$9 to \$10.50 a week, and this is the highest attainable by those who

took the examination for grade E, the opening wedge to work in the library. But it was in grades C and B that the largest number was examined, sixty-two struggling for two hours with the questions that would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, as the old saying goes. The pay in grade C is \$7.50 a week, with the possibility of \$10.50 if faithful for several years. The requirements are supposed to be equal to a high school education, with a knowledge of one foreign language. The minimum salary-in grade B is \$11 and the maximum \$14, and the successful candidate would appear to be fitted for a chair in any college after passing such an examination as is required. Besides a thorough knowledge of literature and science, he must be well posted on all international questions, politics, philosophy, various isms and copyright laws, and in addition must be able to read and write at least two foreign languages, preferably French and German, although he has the choice between these and Italian, Spanish, Latin and Greek. Having secured an appointment after passing such an examination, the porter, for such practically is the if he shows executive ability. adaptability and a superb temperament, will be allowed to take an examination for the highest grade, A, in which the minimum salary is \$23.50 and the maximum \$31; but he is sure of a life situation at that. If one wishes to find out how little they really know, and at the same time see what knowledge is necessary to secure work in Grade C (position paying \$7.50 a week) condition of his paper as to neatness, spell-

Boston's public library, they have only to read the examination papers below: Copies of examination papers for positions in Boston public library, capitalization and punctuation as per original. Candidates will understand that the general ing and handwriting will be one of the tests of his merit. Write name in full and address at head of paper. Two hours al-GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY. 1. Name some of the rivers most impor-

tant to commerce in the United States. Through and past what States does the Mississippi river run? 2. Account in each case for the commer-

3. Where are Cleveland, Louisville, Detroit. Caracas, Sierra Leone, the Riviera, Cyprus, Stockholm, Buda-Pesth, Berne, the Orinoco river?

4. Describe a feasible course for the circumnavigation of the globe, mentioning all bodies of water traversed. 5. What was the cause of the war 1812? Of the Mexican war? 6. Describe two famous naval battles 7. Mention in chrononological order the political parties in the United States which have in turn controlled affairs from 1789 to

8. Describe briefly the difference between the Pilgrims and the Puritans. What was the French revolution? Give dates, and tell in a few words what causes 10. Into what main divisions may the races of mankind be divided? What does the Indo-Germanic family include? Of what family are the Poles; the Hungarians is there any distinction ethnically between

the Chinese and Japanese; if so, what?

GENERAL INFORMATION. What is a troubadour, a meistersinger Name the present poet laureate.

2. What is a bibliography, a vade-mecum a concordance, a digest? 3. What do you understand by the phrase 'blank verse?" Name an English author 4. What is an oration, a eulogy, an elegy, an historical novel? Name some noted au-

5. Of what persons are the following pseudonyms? Mark Twain, George Eliot, Currer Bell, Jean Paul. Why are pseu-6. What famous work did each of ollowing persons write? Darwin, Victor Goethe, George Bancroft, Tennyson, Benamin Franklin. 7. What is the difference between a university and a college? What is secondary education? University extension? 8. What was the Brook Farm community? Mention the names of any persons nnected with it. 9. Define the expression panslavism.

10. Tell what you know of the origin of penny postage, the electric telegraph, the submarine cable, the discovery of anaes-11. Why is piracy now practically ex-Grade B. (Position paying \$11 per week. Same conditions apply as to spelling and penmanship as in grade C; knowledge of one foreign language required and one hundred words to be translated.)

HISTORY IN GENERAL

Jacquerie, fetish, totem, Chauvinism.

1. State briefly the hypothesis of the European origin of the Aryans. Give a plausible explanation of the origin of the Indians of America. Why are they called 2. Name the most important schools of philosophy. What, in a few words, are

3. What is Laisses faire? Name a leading exponent and opponent of the doctrine. What is individualism, collectivism, the third estate, agrarianism?

4. Name in chronological order the various people who have inhabited England.
What does the present British empire include?

States, of Great Britain and Venezuela 7. What was the Holy Alliance, and what bearing did it have upon American politics?

8. What do you understand by a Preraphaelite; genre painting; "art for art's
sake?" Name five of the most celebrated
paintings or pieces of sculpture and their artists. Enumerate the orders of architecture. What are the Elgin marbles?
9. Who are the leading (not necessarily

living) exponents of the theory of evolu-10. Where are the valuable gold mines of the world to-day, and which have been the occasion of recent dispute? LITERATURE AND LIBRARY SCIENCE. 11. In which of his poems did Tennyson elucidate his ideas of women? Tell with-

out detail his purport.

2. Write ten lines of unfavorable criticism on the reading of magazines. may make, if you prefer, a contrast, of like brevity, between "The Prisoner of Zenda" and any of Mr. Howells's novels. 3. What are the main charges against

present literary conditions in such a work as Nordeau's "Degeneration?" 4. What do you understand by "Cultur-geschichte," "Philistinism," "Zeitgest," Impressionist," "Ibsenism

5. Name at least one author or important book in each of the following topics: Science and religion, modern naval warfare, the history of the United States since 1850, travels in Africa, the Italian Renaissance. 6. Cite an instance in English poetry of the heroic stanza or pentameter; give an instance in American poetry of the use of hex-

7. What events or characters does each of the following books portray or include: Voltaire's "La Pucelle," George Elliott's "Romola," Schiller's "Wallenstein," Shorthouse's "John Inglesant," Tolstoi's "War

and Peace?" Who were some of the encyclopedists 8. Who were some of the encyclopedists of the last century, and why so called? What effect did they produce on literature and history? Give some account of the best encyclopedias which you know, beginning with the earliest, and tell the special merits

Define with same exactness what sort of books you consider suitable for children. How may the tendency to overmuch reading of fiction be obviated in a public library?

10. What is copyright, author's royalty, precis writing, a chap book, a picturesque

STEALERS OF WHEELS

THE LIGHT-FINGERED GENTRY WHO APPROPRIATE BICYCLES.

What Is Done with the Machines-Private Marks and How They Can Be Applied-A Few Precautions.

Washington Star. With the great increase in the number of wheels ridden, bicycle stealing has become a recognized industry among members of the fraternity whose sustenance is gained by evil methods. Every day the police of

the city are notified of storen wheels, and in some cities special means have been taken to detect and punish the offenders. The snatcher hangs around the streets, watching for wheels left in front of buildings and stores. When he spots a likely "snap" he will walk into the store in front of which the wheel is standing and make some small purchase or ask a few questions. Then walking out, he puts on his trouser guards and calmly rides the wheel away. The passerby naturally supposes the rider to be the owner of the wheel and pays no attention to him. When the unsuspecting owner comes out of the store his wheel is gone and there is no trace of

The "snatcher" usually sells the stolen wheel to a private party, who is very apt to know or at least suspect the methods by which the property has been secured. It is surprising, however, to note the large proportion of such purchasers willing to run the risk of being found in possession of a stolen wheel. They figure that they may ride the wheel for several months before it is found, and the loss in cash is not likeing always a chance of failure on the part of the police to trace the wheel. When such a person is called to account for having received stolen property he trusts to his connections and previous character to shield him from any unpleasant results.

There is now in existence in New York a gang of bicycle thieves who are known as the "Fagins" of the light-fingered gentry. They have in their crowd two or three boys who will commit any of the smaller crimes and who are spurred on in their evil course by the praise of their older associates. When wheels are taken from houses and sidewalks the boys play an important part. One of them will obtain a position in a corner grocery, and for a couple of weeks study the habits of wheelmen and householders in the vicinity. Particularly does he note the houses with areas, or basement entrances, where wheelmen leave their

wheels until late at night. When he has thoroughly canvassed th neighborhood he gives his information to the "gang." who make their descent upon the place and carry off several wheels at a time. The boy will also have opportunity when delivering groceries, to take impressions in wax of door keys. Many a burglary could be traced to the innocent-looking small boy in the grocery store. When the locality been "worked" to its full extent the boy throws up his job and takes his station in another part of the city, where the same programme is carried through. The gang stand in with "fences" in several cifies. and invariably ship the wheels in pieces, packing the small parts in boxes and wrapping the frames and wheels to disarm sus-

It has been estimated by a prominent English trade journal that bicycles to the value of \$60,000 were stolen in several cities of that country during last season. In one of the large manufacturing cities are several repair shops, whose proprietors do a thriving business in transforming bicycles. Here handle bars, forks, frames, wheels and other parts are interchanged, the enamel scrape and replaced with a fresh coat of another color, and the machines in various ways made unrecognizable. They are then shipped to "shady" second-hand dealers, where they

bring good prices. TO PREVENT IDENTIFICATION. In a case of bicycle stealing some time since the machine was taken to one of these shops, and, although the police located it within an hour after the time was stolen, they found it entirely dissected, and the parts in an acid bath for the removal of the enamel. Had it not been for a few little special marks it could not have been identified, and had the police been a couple of hours later the parts would have been scattered over half a dozen machines and identification rendered impossible. Not only is this ringing of the changes carried on in these small shops, but the English police allege that the great quantity of fittings stolen from the cycle factories are taken to such places to be made up into saleable wheels. The English police force contains men especially detailed for bicycle cases. They are very acute and active, but despite their vigilance the thieves ply their trade with success. Riders are so caretess of their wheels, leaving them out without locks, at all times and in all places, that the thief

seldom lacks an opportunity of securing a good machine with little danger of immediate detection.

The "crusher" is practically a burglar He does his work at night, breaking into bicycle stores through a window or rear door, and carries off a wheel and as much more in the way of tires and sundries as he can manage. The men of this class are, as a rule, professional thieves, on the lookout for larger game. They are ready for anything, from a combination safe to a grocery till. Bicycle stores, it seems, are seldom well protected, and, with a jimmy and a few skeleton keys, it is an easy matter to obtain entrance. These thieves are well known to receivers of stolen goods, or "fences," as they are called, and can readily dispose of any property they may get hold of. The "crusher" does not receive as much for his wheels as does the "snatcher," who sells his machines directly to riders. The burglar, consequently, runs the greater risk, with less profit.

The confidence man depends upon his respectable appearance and gift of eloquence spectable. transcendentalism, hedonism, epicureanism ualities which are his stock in trade. He refers to work the bicycle dealers in broad aylight. He will sometimes obtain a new. nearly new, machine "on trial" for few hours, and a few weeks later the deal-er, with a heavy heart, enters the cost of the machine up in the debit side of his

Another trick resorted to is to become ac

cure, or until a new employe is alone in the store, and, walking boldly in with his acomplices, will ask to rent a wheel, giving the name and address of a regular customer The clerk looks up the rental book, finds the name, and that there has never been any trouble with the person mentioned, and, naturally, treats the confidence man with courtesy. After being supplied with a wheel (and he picks out the best), he vouches for the responsibility of his companion, who, in turn, is also supplied with a machine. The wheels are then advertised quietly, and sold almost immediately at a moderate figure, or are shipped to another city, where accomplices take charge of them. Sometimes the wheel so obtained does not suit the confidence man. So he punctures the tire, or breaks a spoke, and, taking it to a repair shop, leaves it to be attended to, depending on his appearance and oily tongue to wheedle the repairer into loaning him a wheel for a few hours, until his own mahine can be repaired. He is, of course, shrewd enough to pick out the better wheel, readily offering a deposit if the repairer is not satisfied with his responsibility, but giving a fictitious name and address as a ompromise. Nine men out of ten are gullible, and the confidence man who is sharp and careful seldem strikes the tenth.

MARKING A WHEEL. The wheel to be repaired does not remain long in the shop. By the next morning a detective is on its track, and the repairer has to hold the bag and mourn the loss. Mr. John R. Towie, the chief detective of the New York Wheelmen's Protective Association, gives some very good points as to the duty of manufacturers assisting to prevent this wholesale stealing by rendering identification of wheels more complete. "It is very evident," he says, "that the present system of numbering wheels is inadequate. As an improvement I would suggest a change in the present place of numbering, and before the first and last number of a wheel put a mark, each maker having a stencil made and recognized

by all other makers. "Every owner should have a private mark upon his or her wheel. By this I don't mean a simple mark upon the saddle post or on the saddle itself-places which have been pointed out to me with much assur-ance—as those are the very places where a thief will look for such a mark, and, should they be there, both saddle and post will be removed

"The following directions, if adhered to,

provide a simple and effective means of marking for identification: If you want to

make a private mark on any part of your frame-say on the upper side of the top tube-turn your wheel upside down and remove a portion of the enamel—say one-half by one inch—and clean well till the metal is freed from any part of the enamel. Then cover the space so cleaned with a greasy material-candle grease, for instance; then take a pointed instrument of some kind and wet the point with carbolic Proceed to write your private mark on the tubing, being sure that you have sufficient acid on the pointed pen before you begin. After allowing the acid to leave its trace on the tubing you can rub off the grease, and one application of enamel will cover all trace of the mark you have made. As an extra precaution, would advise every one having a private mark on his wheel to keep it to himself. Experience has taught me, I am sorry to confess, that by trusting no one you improve your own credit. I have had cases where wheels were stolen from owners by their most intimate friends. For "pure cussedness" the practice of small street gamins is pre-eminent. Armed with a wrench one of these little flends spies an unguarded wheel and deftly renoves an axle or pedal nut. He then retires to a safe distance and waits to watch 'de fun." Of course, a machine cannot be ridden with a wheel loose in the frame, or a pedal ready to drop off, and when the rider is compelled to dismount and trudge the wheel to the nearest shop the small boy's delight knows no bounds. Such a boy should be thrashed and ducked in ice water. But sometimes he is bolder, and with an eye to profit will remove the pedals or the saddle, for which articles he can obtain a

ready sale. Lamps, bells and tool-bags are the especial consideration of such thieves, and hundreds of these objects are stolen from unprotected wheels. A few simple precautions, gained by experience, are given by an old rider: "Have a steel lock and a steel chain," he said; "these defy the ordinary nippers. Always lock your wheel even if you are going to be in a store only a minute. It takes, but fifteen seconds to lock the wheel, "Use a sprocket lock, if you can. It is a heavy padlock with a large hasp, which cannot be broken or cut. "Never leave your wheel out late at night

in front of your house; never leave in an area-way. Thieves are constantly on the Ookout for such opportunities.
"Use a lamp that locks on the wheel, If you cannot do this get a tiny padlock and put it through the lamp bracket so as to prevent the lamp from being taken off. "Lock your tool-bag on, or leave it at

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